

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

tent supervision is supplied by Miss Buckley, the Principal of the Normal Department and her Assistant, Miss Baker. Including these normal teachers and the student teachers of juvenile classes there are now somewhat more than one hundred instructors at work week by week.

It is scarcely probable that this great attendance will be permanent, but no doubt many of the teachers will continue their art studies. Meanwhile the happy result has been that a considerable proportion, more than one in four of all the class-room teachers in the city have been in our classes, and have formed close relations with the Art Institute within the last six months, which is of itself a most desirable thing.

Regular courses of art study suitable for public school teachers have long been established in our Saturday school. It is probable that these courses will now be more carefully organized and will be permanently continued in the evening school. Such a sympathetic relation, without any actual official connection, will be advantageous both to the schools and the museum.

THE PRESENT ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION

The Exhibition of the Chicago Architectural Club, now in progress, has a different character from previous exhibitions. It is almost exclusively a local exhibit, and the allied arts, sculpture and mural decoration, and furnishings of all kinds, are strongly represented. The aim was not only to make the exhibition more interesting to the general public, but to give a clearer idea of the scope of an architect's work in connection with buildings.

Among the designs from out of town are especially noteworthy those by Cram, Good-

hue and Ferguson, their exhibit including several cathedrals.

The range of subjects shown on the walls is very great; the office building, club and small cottage are illustrated by sketches, working drawings and photographs. One large building (the Corn Exchange National Bank) is represented completely by models of the exterior and the interior. The building was studied by the architects in the model before the final drawings were made.

The close relationship of sculpture and architecture is illustrated in the model of the Supreme Court Building at Springfield, Ill., and the two full-size groups by Mr. Mulligan.

What sculpture does on the exterior, mural decoration does on the interior; it adds charming bits of interest to the composition and softens the more or less hard architectural lines. The principal decorators of the country are represented either by actual paintings or sketches or photographs of their work.

Architectural details in different materials are shown by different firms, in bronze, cast iron, marble, stained glass, tile and cement. The arts and crafts are represented by examples of furniture, light fixtures, hangings, rugs, etc., effectively grouped.

Among the work of the Architectural Club is especially to be noted the foreign traveling scholarship drawings, which are remarkably successful this year, the subject being a Public Bath and Gymnasium. Besides this there are the prize winning drawings of competitions held during the year dealing with civic problems. The Chicago School of Architecture, besides some interesting school work, exhibits the envoi drawings by Tony Garnier of the Arch of Titus in Rome, purchased by the School during the last year.